FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE DEMOCRACY AT BAY-THE UNDER-

GROUND RAILROAD. From Our Own Cos PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1858,

Permit me to autounce to you that this a strange world we live in, seeing that your opportunities for msk og the discovery in other ways are somewhat limited. Perhaps, however, it may be only the people who are given to such eccentricities; and perhaps, too, it may not be the whole people, but only that virtues portion of them which the opposition newspapers contemptuously denounce as the Sham Democracy. Let it then be so. The Democracy is a strange agglomeration of blunders and contradictions, and is becoming each day a bigger sham than ever. Here, for a week past, we have had in this city the Secretary of the Treasury and two other Government dignitaries, riding about and feasting at the public expense under pretense of deciding where the new Post-Office shall be located. There is a terrific pulling and having among certain owners of real estate as to the location, and more hard swearing than the whole affair is worth. The Pennsylvania Bank building and the marble monster of Gen. Jackson are the rival claimants. If the latter should be found to afford the best pickings, it will certainly be selected, for everything just now is a mean, dirty job. In that event, the marble palace will be flanked with two low, one-story sheds, and full swing given to the carpenter to exercise his highest genius in the art of sinking. That magnificent pile will become an architectural disgrace. But no matter for that so that the job pays. Weil, you are not to suppose that the three dignitaries from headquarters could be permitted to come here on so important a mission without being followed by some retainers of the same political stripe. Like all other luminaries, they have their satellites. It has leaked out somehow, from some one of this foul party, that things are going on at Washington which even your scute correspondents there have taken no note of. It is pretty certain now that a complete and tolerably harmonious understanding exists be-tween Buchanan, Wise and Douglas. They three had a formal pow-wow previous to the latter leaving Washington to pitch into his foes at home. Mr. Wise was sent for to confer with them, and he came

ness that nothing could move. They demanded that Popular Sovereignty should have a full and honest trial before the whole people at the Con-gressional elections this Fall; that Buchanan should call off his dogs and let it be a free fight all round, call off his dogs and let it be a free light all round, and that his proscription for opinion sake, the proscription of men who happened to be Douglas's friends, should be stopped. Strangely as it may sound, all this was agreed to by Buchanan, and the trie adjourned the conference subject to the ratifi-cation of the people as to Lecompton at the Fall elections. If they repudiste and elect a House which is Anti-Lecompton, Mr. Buchanan agrees to cave in and turn the shortest kind of a corner, all which will be demonstrated in his next Annual Message.
Since this matter came to my knowledge I have been looking round to see if any facts could be dis-covered that would seemingly confirm so singular a compact. I learn at the Post-Office that the avalanche of Lecompton documents which were franked at Washington to all parts of Pennsylvania, has been stopped. They were found to be creating more bad blood than was desirable. Then the President's

wise was seen and for that purpose, very quietly, but very leisurely. The upshot of the matter was that Wise and Douglas pulled together with a sturdi-

blood than was desirable. Then the President's organ here, The Pennsylvanian, has ceased to abuse Mr. Donglas as one of your Black Republican leaders. It now speaks of him in the most deferential language, and is becoming quite polite when referring to that arch disorganizer, The Press. On Thursday it went so far as to take the back-track on the Anti-Leccompton traitors, as it has facetiously called them from the beginning, and gave them a general absolution, under which it is hoped they all feel better, saying that "A man may have had, or now hold, what view he pleases upon the Lecomputon issue, so long as he holds them within and "subject to the control of party rules. He may vote "for the most violent Anti-Lecompton man in the "for the most violent Anti-Lecompton man in the "country on nomination, if he will submit to the "choice of the majority when made, no matter who may be selected." This is a break-down of the "msy be selected." This is a break-down of the shabbest kind for the slaughter-breathing organ of the President. Then four of Mr. Douglas's advocates in Illinois, one of whom prints a rampant Anti-Lecompton paper, have been reappointed Postmasters. These signs go to show that the sword has actually been sheathed, and that Mr. Buchanan has actually been sheathed, and that Mr. Buchanan has a leastly become convinced that the fire eaters have at length become convinced that the fire-enters have had their turn quite long enough. I would have your readers watch the signs of the times, and note what

Commentary they make upon the foregoing text.

THE TRIBUNE published a parsgraph the other day, stating that a correspondent in a city on the line of the underground railroad gave notice that "so largely has the number of fugitives increased "of late," that a committee was appointed to take charge of the subject, who ordered \$1,000 to be raised to defray expenses. This alarming announcement has riled up the doughfaces in this village readignable.

Prodigously.

The Southern Monitor, their peculiar organ here, accordingly retaliates in this way:

"In response to the above, we have the gratifica-tion to amounce to our Southern friends that the Underground Police Organization in the North is rapidly approaching completion. Every man, and merchant, and manufacturer, who has contributed, or may contribute, directly or interectly, to defray the expenses of the prace and thieves will be known—and their names will be at the service of their Southern

Now I have inquired into the meaning of this "Underground Police Organization," and find that the slaveholders, in conjunction with their Northern allies, the doughfaces, are making a systematic effort to ascertain the whole modus operandi of the Underground, who are its conductors, where the stations are located, who supplies the money, &c. And for what reason, think you? To crush them all out by-publishing their names. What then ! So that no Southern man shall thereafter buy goods So that no Southern man shall thereafter buy goods of them! As if the generous men who are constantly handing out money to protect and speed the fugitive depended for their business on the patronage of slaveholders. But the frantic rage of these traffickers in human muscles will fall short of the mark. There are hundreds of men in this city whose purses are, and ever will be, open to aid the flying ingitive beyond the reach of bondage. Eloquent facts abound, and might be given, with touching incidents of shocking suffering and romantic hero-ism connected with the Underground, but curiosity must yield to prudence and humanity.

No less than seventy persons were on Sunday added to the membership of the Broad street Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. John Chambers is paster. This is one of the fruits of the revival, in which Mr. Chambers has taken a very conspicuous part. It was the largest number added to this church at one communion for many years. The church was crowded on the occasion, and the services were highly impressive. Numerous other evidences of the permanent good accomplished by the great awakening have been manifested in the treent collaborations of the National Account. recent celebrations of the National Anniversary. day, and listened to sermons preached especially for them. The fire companies in numerous instances them. The fire companies in numerous instances pursued a similar course. Indeed there has been no similar religious celebration of the Fourth at any previous time. Parties have gone to church who formerly went a boating or fishing, or indulged in some other form of rewdyism, and less drunken-ness was noticed than for many years. Meantime the prayer meetings are continued daily in numerous churches, and the interest in them continues. The Business Men's Prayer Meeting has been reopened at Jayne's Hall, in Chestnut street, the very center of the city, and is the scene of daily manifestations of the Divine influence among merchants, cierks and working men. But no reform can be made to include a whole community like this. While one congregation is praying in church, another crowd is rioting in the street. Rum and murder go hand in hand at noonday. Men are shot and stabbed to death, the grog shops are alive with customers, and the most atrocious criminals go at large unwhipt of

justice. Human life among us is sinking to a low

We are all laughing here at the stupid ignorance promulgated last week by The Journal of Harper's Cirilization, in serving up the office of the Receiver of Taxes as Independence Hall. If its other illustrations are no nearer truth than this, what a huge picture-book of caricatures it is bound to be! That picture-book of caricatures it is bound to be! I had it is "now used for a variety of vile purposes. Law"yers gabble in its courts," and whether a tithe of our citizens "are aware of the history of the spot,
"it were difficult to ssy," The fellow who furnished all this must be little better than an ass. The hall in which the Declaration of Independence was debated and signed is kept sacred from the lawyers and the courts, and is used only for great receptions of distinguished guests, and to be exhibited to the crowds of strangers who come with pieus reverence to gaze upon its consecrated walls. Even its interior is preserved exactly as when Lee and Adams thundered forth their unyielding demand for independence. No people could worship a relic more devoutly than ours do reverence to this. We are all "aware of the history of the spot." Those who are ignorant of it can be only those who cater for The Journal of Harper's Civilization.

As all American railroads derive a large portion

of their income from immigrants, and as the immi-gration of foreigners has fallen off to more than one-half of what it was a year ago, it is worth noticing what roads contrive to suffer least by this decrease of travel. In June, 1857, our Pennsylvania Central carried 2,096 immigrants between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Last month the number carried was only 1,406, showing a falling off of 690 for the month, but only 259 less for the first rix months of 1855. Free trade has so prostrated the labor of the country that employment for immi-grants cannot be had, and hence they cease to come. It ever has been and ever will be thus. Railroad companies who combine together to get iron free of duty are losing more money every ye by diminished travel alone, than all the saving t can make by a process so certain in the end to destroy them. The Pennsylvania Railroad must expect a greatly diminished through travel during the last half of this year.

It is said that two or three parties are bidding for the purchase of the Dalayara.

the purchase of the Delaware Division of the State Canal, extending from Easton to Bristol, some 70 Canal, extending from Easton to Briston, some 70 miles. The price asked by the Sunbury and Eric Company, who now own it, is \$2,000,000, and an offer of \$1,800,000 is the highest yet made. You know the State last Winter sold all its canals to the Sunbury and Eric for \$3,500,000. The latter subsequently sold the North Branch Canal to a sixther support for \$1,500,000 and the Governor. ter subsequently sold the North Branch Canal to a private company for \$1,500,000, and the Governor sanctioned the sale. But previous thereto, a second company offered \$500,000 more, yet the offer was rejected; whereupon the latter parties filed a bill in equity asking that the Sunbury and Erie should be compelled to sell to them as the highest bidder. But this document was filed in the District Court, the Supreme Court being carefully avoided. It now turns out that some undefined sophistication has been submitted to by some of the parties interested, that all contest is abandoned and parties interested, that all contest is abandoned and the case fully settled. How this has been manipulated is not known to the reporters, but it will whether the next Legislature rips open the transac-tion or not. It is one of the shocking features of the times that so few great monetary transactions turn out to be honest ones.

GEN. LANE ACQUITTED.

The examination of Gen. Lane on charge of having murdered Mr. Jenkirs, was concluded at Lawrence on the 30th plt., and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner. A Lawrence correspondent of The Leavenworth Ledger says the decision of the Court was this effect:

" In making out a case against the defendant, it was necessary, first, to prove that a murder had been committed; and, secondly, by Gen. Lane. The prosecu-tion had failed to establish the first. The Court were unanimously of the opinion that no murder had been committed; and, as the Territory having failed to establish this primary fact, the only charge contained in the affidavit, the defendant, Gen. Lane, was accordingly discharged."

This appoundement, continues the correspondent,

This announcement, continues the correspondent, caused loud and general stamping of feet among the crowd, and other demonstrations of applicate, which lasted until checked by the Court.

Gen. Lane rose and said that he felt it due, and demanded it as a right to bimself and family, to be allowed to enter into recognizance for his appearance at the United States District Court, in the event of an indictment by the Grand Jury, to answer any charge, connected with the homicide, that might be preferred against him. Their Honors were Free-State men, and this fact, however unjustly, would be alleged to have it fluenced his acquittal. He desired to be tried by a Pro-Slavery Judge, and a Pro-Slavery Jury; and he therefore hoped the Court would accept his recognizance.

The Court declined acceding to his request, owing to a doubt as to their power so to do after their deci-

Gen. Lane then retired, and was warmly received by his friends outside.

The decision, though generally expected, is not universally approved. Col. S. W. Eldridge denounces it bittery. He told Justice Ladd, just after the deci-

it bitter y. He told Justice Ladd, just after the decision, that if he (Eldridge) was ever brought before him and convicted of any crime, he would shoot him

him and convicted of any crime, he would shoot him as the as fate.

There is nothing in this decision to prevent the Grand Jury indicting Lane, if so disposed. By express statutory provision, the evidence, together with the decision, must be submitted to them by the Cerk of the District Court. The examination having been to full, and, withal so fair, it is very doubtful whether the Grand Jury will ever cause another proceeding on the same charge to be instituted.

Thus the matter ends.

LETTER FROM RAREY, THE HORSE TAMER.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, April 23, 1858. LIVERFOOL, Friday Evening, April 23, 1858.

My Dear Nephew: I wrote you two sheets this morning, but was called away before I had quite finished, and now I have just got through with the day, and had my tea, I will hurry to finish your letter before any one calls. There is no rest for the wicked, and no accomplishment without great labor. I have just had a very hard day, and between the hurras, the rush of people, the lecture, the breaking of these very bad horses (one so as to be shed), the excitement, and the perfect voiley of all manner of questions, I feel very much like leaning back in my chair and taking a quiet snooze. ing a quiet snooze.

They tried to bring some horses to day to defeat

They tried to bring some horses to-day to defeat me, but they caldn't come it, and I, as usual, came off victorious, amid the loud cheers of a class of about one hundred scholars.

I wish you could be here just one day to see how enthusiastic the people are. This morning, when I stepped into the school and took off my hat, they set up such a cheering and clapping of hands that made everything ring, so animating me that I was fall of elequence, and addressed them with as much enthusisem as though I was a second Kossuth. The streets cutside of the building were crowded; and when I rode out on the back of a vicious stallion that no man had been able to mount for three years, they too set up a loud hurrah for the great American that they think I am. They don't know that I am noody but your Uncle Jack, that used to break horses in the little town of Groveport.

Well, the name American sounds well, and I think I

Well, the name American sounds well, and I think I would be justifiable in being proud of the name, if I am not of myself. I wouldn't like to be called the great Frenchman or the great Englishman. Nothing carries with it so much music as the name of American

can, etc.

As ever, your friend and uncle,

[Nashville Spirit of the South.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD -The steamship Ericsson is hard aground on a mud-bank near Washington, therefore rendering it impossible for the Regiment to return to this city by her, as was con templated. It has been arranged for the Regiment to leave Washington for this city this morning, and it wid arrive by the Camden and Amboy line this even-

og at 64 o'clock.

They will be received on their arrival by a battalion of the National Guard, under the command of Asjutant Wm. A Pond, and also by the 71st Regiment, American Guard, under the command of Cal. A. S. Vos

burgh.

The National Guard battalion will form line at o'clock in the atternoon at Washington square. The 71st Regiment form in Bond street, right resting on Broadway, at 5 o'cleek p. m.

THE WEATHER AND CROP PROSPECTS

In the vicinity of New-York the weather of the first week in July has been favorable in a remarkable degree for farmers, and they have availed themselves of t to an aimost unprecedented extent in securing hav. and have commerced pretty strong upon rye, which looks well. The graze is not very beavy, but the extreme heat of the last fortnight has added much to its sweetness, and it has been out and oured in such good order generally that the hay will be ususually rich, and stock will winter well upon a less quantity than is usually allowed.

The corn, though small, has a very healthy appearance, and is growing with great rapidity. Potatoes need never look better, and the earliest of the crop are already coming into market.

Generally speaking, the farmers' prospects in the vicinity of New-York are more favorable than was generally expected, and they are feeling quite cheerful. THE WHEAT MIDGE.-In the wheat districts of this State and in Canada we hear that the great pest of the wheat growers, the midge, or red weevil, is sweeping whole districts. In the neighborhood of Hamilton, C. W., The Times of that place says the crop is totally destroyed.

A letter from Scottsburgh, Livingston County, N.Y.

in the great wheat region of the Genesee, says: in the great wheat region of the Genesee, says:

"The weevil will nearly festrey the Winter wheat
of this county, and I am informed that great damage
has been done in other counties in the western part of
this State. Many large fields will not pay for harvesting. The barley crop will be somewhat injured by
this little enemy, which, though 'small,' is greater than
all other enemies to wheat. The prospect for other
cross is generally cond." crops is generally good."

Another letter from a correspondent who has traveled much through the wheat-growing region of this

State, says: "Whiter wheat is of a heavy growth, but the wee-vil are making a finishing business of it. Hundress of acres can now be bought for less than the seed sown, which, were it not for the weevil, would yield from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. The weevil are also at work in the bailey and tye, and will probably do more damage this than any previous year. Barley, rye and cats look well. Corn is small, but growing well." Winter wheat is of a heavy growth, but the wee

OTHER CROPS .- The wool crop is good, but not likely to bring as much money this year as it did last.

The Toledo Blade of July 6 gives the following con-

clusions, arrived at after examining all the statements within resch:
"In Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas, the wheat crop is probably fully up to an average—in some places far beyond that.

From Indiana the reports, especially from the "From Indiana the reports, especially from the Wabash Valley, are somewhat contradictory. Some parties represent the prospect as indicating the largest yield of wheat ever known there, while others say that the crop is almost an entire failure. With such testimory, it is almost impossible to determine the true state of the case, and we must be content to wait for the future to solve the problem. But in regard to the high lands, especially those upon and near the river, all accounts agree that the prospects are for an abundant barvest.

abundant barvest "What we have said about the wheat will apply pretty generally to the corn crop. From some of our farmers in this and Wood Counties we learn that the

wheat is excellent, and that the crop is better in ap-pearance than it was this time last year.

"With the encouragement drawn from the various reports, and the advantage of the present warm, graw-ing weather, we cannot but reiterare the opinion that we have beretofore expressed, that the prospect is good for at least an average crop throughout the

The Baltimore Patriot thinks the Mary'and crop a full average one, the harvest weather being very favorable.

The following letter does not give a very favorable opinion of the crop prospects in Idinois:
"Wenna, Central Illinois, July 2, 1858.—I have just been round a circuit of over a hundred miles, and more than one-half of the whole cultivated lands have no more on them than is on your naked hand, and on one-half of the belance I can see no possible chance for the crop to mature, it being entirely too late. All the bottom lands of the rivers are inundated, so that no corn or wheat can be grown from the head of the Mississippi, Illinois, &c., to the Gulf, and a great deal of the last year's crop has been lost also. These are facts that no man can controvert. I have for others to figure what the result will be. Chas. Parker."

Another writer makes a better case, so far as his The following letter does not give a very favorable

Another writer makes a better case, so far as his part of Iowa is concerned. He says:

"In Wapello County the prospects for a corn crop are far better now than at this time last year, the wet Spring to the contrary not with standing. Last year at this date the corn was hardly up in many localities, in consequence of the dry weather; while now, although there may not be quite as many acres planted, it looks more thrifty, and is from four to eighteen inches in hight. With a favorable season from this out, I have no doubt but that Wapello County will produce more bushels of sound corn than last year. The wheat, oats, and all other of the small grains will be harvested in great abundance; while the hay crop will very far exceed that of any previous year. The crop of Hungarian grass, or, as The Trinuse calls it, German millet, will more than feed all the horses, cattle and hogs in this State the coming Winter." part of lows is concerned. He says:

THE POTATO ROT.

ITS CAUSE AND CURE-MR. HENDERSON'S

ITS CAUSE AND CURE—MR. HENDERSON'S DISCOVERIES.

From The Buffale Commercial, June 19.

Ever since the disease known as potato rot first appeared, various hypotheses have been offered as to its cause and cure. A malady attacking an esculent so important and forming so large s portion of our daily food, was at once recognized as a national disaster, and researches of scientific men were directed to its study. Up to the present time no satisfactory theory has been promulgated. In giving publicity to that which was are now about to notice, we shall confine ourselves mostly to what has been done by actual experiment, and to the legitimate conclusions which inductive reasoning from those experiments affords. Our personal knowledge is confined to the following facts:

On the morning of the 24th of June, Mr. Alexander On the morning of the 24th of June, Mr. Alexander Henderson of this city, left at our office a glass jar, containing a sound and healthy potato plant, covered in by a perforated paper so as to afford air. He had placed it there at 7 n. m., and with it were confined some six or eight insects, which Mr. H. believes to be the source of the potato rot. The insect itself we cannot describe scientifically. It is about half the size of the common house-fly, of a brownish color, has six legs, two pairs of light disphanous wings, two anients, and a long, strong probosois. Mr. H. thinks it is the Phytocoris, but is not positive as to that A: the end of twenty-four hours the plant was evidently diseased. The insect was actively engaged upon its various portions, which became brown and moldy in the leaf, while the stalks, in the course of two or three days, suff-red a putterscent change, until, on the 28th, some of them fell over by their own weight, the stalk being swollen and softened, in some places quite to a jelly of a sickly green color. This process, Mr. Henderson informacy, in the course of two articles in the plant is freely watered and exposed to sun and sir, as the specimen exposed was not. To all external appearance of the plant is freely watered and exposed to sun and sir, as the specimen exposed was not. To all external appearance in the plant is the ordinary. the plant is irrely watered and exposed to sub and air, as the specimen exposed was not. To all external appearance, the disease was identical with the ordinary potato not as it attacks the vines. Some pieces of early (this year's) potatoes, placed in the jar were also plamly attacked by the rot during the four days of

Mr. Henderson states that he has been engaged in his recearch since 1815; that in 1830 he discovered the bug on the vines, but thought it was confined to them. During the last year he has found it on the tubers, and watched its effects upon them. It appears on the vines in from two and a half to three months after planting, according to soil and manure, a richly manured soil producing the perfect insect

The natural history of the insect begins with the development of the egg. This is invisible to the naked eye, but can be seen with the aid of a lens, aggintinated to the skin of the potato. It is of an oblong form and is planted with the seed potato. The egg may be hatched in a warm, meist place. The entire period of development is not settled. Mr. H. exposed a plant to the insect, under proper pascautions, and from the time of the exposure to the fime the young insect of the next generation obtained his wings was three months. The process of reproduction has been it geniously watched by Mr. Henderson. The egg planted with the read potato is hatched, and the young insect stays in the ground until he gets wings. In the meantime he is engaged in stinging the tubera, each perforation poisoning the root and begetting the rot. While yet in the ground, and as sarly as the teath day of existence, the young insects cohabit, and from the great repidity with which they propagate, Mr. H. argues that the egg is deposited before the first emergence from the ground, although in case of cold, wet weather, the insect sometimes leaves the vines and returns to the tuber. Coly a few days are required for the entire destruction of the vines does not affect the tuber except to stop its growth. patural history of the insect begins with the

Mr. Henderson finds a ready explanation for the greater healthfulness of the potato in sandy soil. He finds that the grains of sand greatly annoy and cripple the insect, and as the light soil is heaved up by the growth of the root, the sand imparts or falls down, preverting the access of the fly. In a stiff soil the insect readily leaves the ground through the cracks opened by the growth of the tuber, and having stung it, comes to the surface and attacks the vinc. especially after heavy showers. During the past Winter Mr. Henderson has hed thousands of the young insects hatched under glass, and to try their power of mis-

Henderson has had incusands of the young tasks, hatched under glass, and to try their power of mischief, has experimented with bugs only a quarter grown. The plants exposed showed unmistakable signs of disease on the fourth day.

There are the ments we recard as important. So much is evident, Mr. Henderson, by means of this insect, produces potato ret at will. When a healthy plant is

is evident, Mr. Hemeerson, by means of this insect, produces potato ret at will. When a healthy plant is shown us, the insect applied, and the rot follows in four days with unerring certainty, there is good reason to suppose that the problem has been solved.

As to cure, Mr. Henderson thicks there is no serious difficulty. If we put a stop to the planting of the egg with the seed potato, we stop the propagation of the insect. The egg being invisible, any means applied should be thorough, and resolt the whole surface of the root. Mr. Henderson states that by sprinkling quicklime over the potato as it is cut for planting, the moisture will disselve the lime and bathe the tubers in a caustic alkali which will destroy the egg. At this time of the year the ravages of the insect may be prevented by packing the earth around the tuber firmly with the foot, which will smother the insect. We may add that it is probably the same insect which has recently attacked the grapevine.

Since writing the above, we have found one of the insects in our jar, which had deserted the now rotten vines, at work underground upon a sound young potato.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER GALENA.

THRILLING ACCOUNT BY A PASSENGER.

M. O. Everts, a passenger on board the Galena, recently burned on the Mississippi River, near Redwing, gives a graphic description of the scene in a letter to The Chicago Press and Tribune, from which we clip the following extract:

we clip the following extract:

About 1 o'clock, to give my own experience, some one caught my foot and shouted, 'The boat is on fire.'' My stateroom door was left partly open for ventilation. Fortunately I had not doffed my pants or vest. Leaping from the upper berth, I told Mary, who was also aroused, to be calm, with undoubtedly some tremor in my voice. I seized my boots, put them on, put on my cost, and looked out. The alarm had not yet become very general, and I had hopes that the fire might not prove disastrous. The first look I gave toward the bow of the boat was sufficient. The red flame, made lurid by the accompanying smoke, pierced through the cabin like a drowning tongue of an insatiste demor at the very instant. One look! You may have read descriptions of burning ship—you may have become in imagination a participant in the sublime horrors of a scene which human utterance can never portray; butto stand, as I stood there, a living, present witness, and a part of the scena itself, is fearfully and wonderfully different. One look, as I said, at that mad, devouring, bellish-looking fiend-tengue, lapping with hot greed the ceiling doors, curtains, glass, and stabbing through into the opposite apartments, produced a strange reaction in my soul, aweing me as it were into cooless and deliberation. curtains, glass, and stabbing through into the opposite spartments, produced a strange reaction in my soul, aweing me as it were into cooless and deliberation. It was but for an instant. Hurrying up and down the long sa och were crazed women, and men almost as fractic. "Where shall I go!" "Save me! asve me!" "O, ny child, my child!" "Fire, fire!" "We are all lost!" "This way! I'll save you all!" mingled in one confused uproar, with piercing shrieks and lacerating cries high over all. If I spoke, I cannot now recollect more words than these: "Quick, Mary, give me my boy!" And those little boy-hands are still chinging round my neck—and the quick best of that baby-heart still meet the louder pulses of my own, around which new veins of love have swollen rapidly, softening, melting, until even now—no, I will not weep.

weep. Just at this moment, when a master was so much needed, no one knowing just what to do, Capt. Laughton (of heroic memory—a braver man never trod a deck—nor a more humane) appeared like an apparition in the midst of us, and send firmly: "This way, and you will all be saved—steady! this way!!" The tide turned in one direction at the master's command, and, with a few exceptions, followed steadily and without crowding, through the side entrance next the shore—down the gangway, somewhat obstructed by trucks which eager men were endeavering to get sahore—or off the boat at least—and to our joy we found the bow near the shore, and a plank launched. A group of ledies were in advance of me, and I set up a six-leet Hoosier barrier sgainst the crowd behind, holding back with what ability was given me. In the confusion I missed Mary, but thought her in advance, and so was satisfied—so walked the plank, teetering with its excited burden, and struck foot on shore with my ewel on my breast. There was joy in that moment's experience. A moment more and Mary was by my side—and then our friends, all safe—and if but half dressed, bare-footed, with dishevelled hair more beautiful in this moment to my eyes than fabled princesses is all the slory of their royal attire. Just at this moment, when a master was

dressed, bare-foo'ed, with dishevelled hair more beautiful in this moment to my eyes than fabled princesses in all the glory of their royal attire.

We turned to look upon the scene before us. Already had the flames extended to the extreme ends of the long ship, resching high above the pilot's house, still occupied by the brave man at the wheel, holding his charge hard on the shore, and the whole havenesseemed lighted by the conflagration. Still amid the flames could be seen a flitting form, and heard a wild shriek of despairing agony; and now a man drops down the guard into the stream, and struggies for the shore; and now a boy—brave, glorious boy!—leaps from the cabin deck and swims with vigorous stroke down, down the stream; he cannot buffet it; and now the stream; he cannot buffet it; and now the yeard him—saved! hurrah! The cry down, down the stream; he cannot buffer it; and now the yawi has reached him—saved! hurrah! The cry of "Powder on board," startles with a new fear, and the crowd recedes far up the bluff and down the shore. Down falls the deck—up shot the flames renewed with strength, vaulting high above the tall, black chimneys; crash came the huge black monsters themselves over the deck. The river seether and hisses, as if wounded and mad with pain; the high wheel-house arches flame and tumble into the surge; barg! goes the cylinder head, and the liberated steam outrushing, for a moment seems to rend the monster's bowels, and then, subdued by its own energy, is seen no more. The beliers fall; the flames begin to droop; the hull is burning low; the water's edge is reached; in flows the adverse element; she fills—she sinks, and with one loud hies of deflanos the flames expire, and all is dark and silent.

burning low; the water's edge is reached; in flows the adverse element; she fills—she sinks, and with one loud hise of deflanos the flames expire, and all is dark and silent.

Among the most notable incidents of the scene, was the pilot standing bravely, coolly at the wheel, caveloped by flame, until the boat was safe aground. He made his escape thence over the decks and down the rigging. Capt. Laughton was twice knocked down by trunks thrown from the decks, in his passage up and down, endeavoring to save his passengers. He had several children on board himself, all of whom were saved. A peor Norweg an emigrant woman, who had a cow tied on the lower deck, in attempting to liberate the poor dumb animal, lost her own child. There were several oven and cows on blard, most of which, after being badly burned, broke overboard and swam ashore. The greatest distress and sympathy were felt for a poor girl of 14 years, whose mother, with two younger sisters and a brother, were all lost. They were a plain, horest, earnest looking family, going from Michigan to meet the husband fisher at Markato, Minnesota. This poor girl goesalone to convey the sad naws to her father. She sits near me as I write, her heart too fearfully wring for mach external emotion. Perhaps no individual saved suffered more in getting ashore than my friend, Win. Bradley of Krokuk, late of Columbus. Onto. He was too late for the gangway and plank, and, after spending his best exertions to save same children who clueg to his limbs, and seme woman who persistently refused to leap into the water, although small book were waiting as near as the flamea would permit, he let himself down from the guart, and fell enhanted into a shiff then halt fall of water. He reached the shore, and was saved—but that was all. The boy who leaped from the deck and awam so fitaly said he never asam before in bis hife—but preferred drowning to burning, and so sprang overboard. Instinact angel him how to swim, and he was, saved!

A bridegroom and bride, young and joyful, late fro

money, and we shall take the next sole. Please excuses money, and no beggage to trouble us. Please excuse our personalising this letter. An individual experience is a good representative of the whole, and I can give my take easier than another's.

The following are the mails lost by the burning of the

One mail from Dubuque to St. Paul Four ps. from Chicago to Hastings. Two ps. from Chicago to Prescott. One p. from Chicago to Hudson.

More Changes at the Custon-House,-We are informed that Collector Schell made twenty removals from the Custom-H was yesterday, and that the majder "bas (of course) created great quaking." THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL.

A REQUISITION ISSUED FROM LOUISIANA ATTEMPTED ARREST AND ESCAPE OF DE RI-VIERE-PROCEEDINGS ON THE WRIT OF

HABEAS CORPUS. The case of Henri de Riviere and Mrs. and Miss Blount seems to be more complicated than ever as it proceeds. The bungling manner in which the proceedings have been conducted from the start bas been apparent to every body, and bas favored the cause of the callant. He is now probably without the reach of the aw, at least for a time. The effort has been to get him within the jurisdiction of the State of New York that he may be held subject to an indictment for abduction. By our laws the lady must be under 18 years to render De Riviere amenable for abduction; but in New-Jersey the law fixes the limit of the lady's age to be under afteen. Miss Blount being 17 years of age. De Riviere has not been guilty of an offense under the statutes of New-Jersey, and hence the anxiety to

A few minutes before 12 o'clock on Thursday night.

get bim to New-York.

Constable Dunn of Jersey City came to the Napoleon Hotel and remained for some minutes in the bar-room, taking observations. He then absented himself temporarily, and returned with a posse of officers and de manded of Mr. Huncke, the proprietor of the hotel, that De Riviere be given into their custody, stating that he had a requisition for his arrest from the Gover-nor of the State of Louisians on the Governor of the State of New-Jersey. Mr. Hurcke said that he knew nothing of the effect of legal papers, and he desired to consult some person who did before he took any action. He called in Mr. J. M. Francis, one of the deputies of the Sheriff of Hudson County, who looked at the requisition and stated to Mr. Huncke that it was in regular form. He suggested, however, that it was no; advisable for so large a body of men to go through the hotel to De Riviere's room, as it would disturb the house, but that a smaller number accompany Mr. Dunn, as there would be no defficulty in their effecting the arrest. Mr. Hurcke said he would accede to this proposition; but Mr. Dunn insisted upon taking the whole body with him. While the party were discu sing this point, Gen. E. R. V. Wright, the counsel of Mrs. Blount, was sent for, and on his arrival Gen. Wright made a critical examination of the requisition, which he found to be dated June 8 instead of July 8, and which, though a clerical error, was pronounced to be fatal to the validity of the instrument itself. While this proceeding was going on, Mr. de Riviere, being apprised of his danger, succeeded in making his escape-how or whence has not transpired. It is rumored, however, that he was conveyed to this city in a small boat in time to take an early train or boat from the city. When it became known that De Riviere was not in his room, a search was instituted through the house by Dunn and his posse, and among others the room of Mrs. Blount was closely scrutinized The search proving unsuccessful, the posse left the

The affair produced an excitement about the house, and when the mistake in the requisition was announced, voluntary offers were made by numerous persons to prevent its execution.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the Bergen Hill stage arrived at the Court-House with Col. Blount and his counsel, Mr. Ratsom of Jersey City. The two accompanied by Mr. Beatty, the Sheriff of Hudson County, entered the Court-room and took seats within the bar. Judge Ogden had not then arrived. Mr. Beatty informed Mr. Ransom that he had not been able to find Mr. De Riviere, and had consequently failed to serve the writ of habeas corpus upon him. Col. Bleunt said that the fallure was a designed one to enable De Riviere to escape. Mr. Beatty said he had made dilligent efforts to find De Riviere, and had had made disignit efforts to find De November and that the character of the State of New-Jersey was involved in this matter, and he (Mr. Beatty) had intentionally allowed De Riviere to escape, and this he should prove on him. Mr. Beatty stated his official conduct was open to investigation and scrut my at any time. Mr. Blo exhibited much excitement in his words and actions, and was evidently under the influence of strong nervous agitation. To other gentlemen present he said that in no State in the Union, except New Jersey, would there be any difficulty in bringing a man like De Riviere to justice, who had been guilty of so flagrant an outrage upon the domestic circle. He said that De Riviere was a mere adventurer, and had been sentenced to eight years in the galleys in France, and would scruple at no act to secure a mercenary end. A gentleman had said to De Riviere that he was doing wrong in pursuing this matter, and De Riviere replied that Miss Blount had \$150 000, and he was not going

to give that up without a s'ruggle. A gentleman suggested to Col. Blount that the daughter was quite as much at fault as Mr. De Riviere. Col. Blount said that the daughter was under the intuence of his wife, who far several years had been of

Coi. Bount ead that the daughter was under heisfluence of his wife, who for several years had been of
usourd mits. At \$1] o'clock Judge Ogden took his
seat on the Betch.

Mr. Razeom, the connect for Coi. Blount, then read
the affidavit of Sheriff Heatty as to the service of the
with of habeas corpus, as follows:
State of Non-Jersey, Hodons George, as —Jessey Besty
eligit dely swom, on his each sath—That he service of the
write of habeas corpus, and the service of the
state of Non-Jersey, Hodons George, as —Jessey Besty
eligit dely swom, on his each sath—That he service of the
state of Non-Jersey, Hodons George, as —Jessey,
write of habeas corpus and the seat of the service on the
state of Non-Jersey, Hodons George, to John
Honda and Henry de Riviers on the old Henry de
state of Non-Jersey, hodons State of Non-Jersey, John
Honda and Henry de Riviers of the Gounty of Hodons,
We command your catchier by the dely factor, at the County
We command of the hands had been to the service of the
Mr. Mallow your catchier by reduced to Honolay
Honda and Henry de Riviers of the deal of the service of the service
Contradersals of Theorem, the sighth day of July, into, serve the
Answe and Ecowar, Actoroges.
Contradersals of Theorem, the sighth day of July, into, serve the
Lorent Lorent Henry of July, into, serve the annexed with
that he did not the limit of the service of the writ, when Mr. Hancke's return
to the writ, when Mr. Ransom isterposed an objection,
and then the house the previous evening for the
reference of the service upon Capt. De Riviers was
to court, riving up with the sheriff came to the Napolson the saw vice the sheriff or sun to the Napolson the saw vice of the writ, and also that he should be prevented that he had excepted. He [Mr. M.] beit dependent of the service of the writ, and also that he should be appeared with the sheriff came to the Napolson the saw vice of the writ, and had been the service of the writ, and had been the service of the writ, and had been the service of the writ, and had been the therefore appeared with the return of Mr. Huncke only. Mr. Ransom said he would like to have Mr. Mulford

make his return under oath, as it was a matter of importance, and especially so to Mr. Mulford. He would sek Mr. Mulford whether he did not see Mr. De Riviere as late as 10 o'clock on Thursday night. Mr. Mulford said that he was absent from Hoboken

from 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday until 6 welock on Friday morning, and he had not seen Cap'. De Riviere after 5 o'clock or Taureday afternoon. He said he was willing to make cath of these feets if it was desired, and to furnish proofs as to where he was. Mr. Ranson-We do po; care about other matters,

but we claim a right to know all that has been done in connection with this matter. There have been curious This De Beview lives at the Naprior Hotel-has rented furnished rooms there the last two weeks, and is never there when a process is cont to him: be is always away then. His counsel undertake to appear for him, see him after that undertaking, and yet come here without him. He claims to be an honorable man and a valiant man, and surely ought not to be afraid to show his face in a Court of Justim We can prove that he was in the house as late as 10 o'clock last evening, and that Mr. Mulford might have seen him and served the writ as he had undertaken

Mr Mulford said, in answer to a question, that he did not think he delivered to De Riviere a copy of

Judge Ogden (to Mr. Mulford) -They are certainly entitled to a sworn statement of the facts, and it may be necessary for your own protection as an officer of the Court, because, as the Sheriff returns, you put your-self in his place and made yourself responsible.

Mr. Mulford said that in returning from the Court-House he saw Capt. De Riviere walk on the pisans of the hotel smoking a cigar, and that there was no seeming effort on his part for concealment, and that it was at that time he (Mr. M.) spoke to him about his intention to prepare a return to the writ, and none more than he was surprised this morning on learning what had occurred last night.

Mr. Huncke having arrived in Court Mr. Mulford read his return to the writ, as follows:

All: Hunche in the writ, as follows:

Jehn Hunche in the within writ named, being daily swore for answer and return to said writ, on his oath saith: That he has no knowledge or information where Miss Emily J. Blount; a that she left the hotel of which this deponent is informed and believes. Deponent further saith that Miss Emily J. Blount is not now in his custody, care or country, and never has been. Deponent further saith that Miss Emily J. Blount is not now in his custody, care or country, and never has been becomes the mother of the Miss Blount and took board at deponent is informed and believes, come to his hotel and took board at deponent is informed and believes, come to his hotel and took board at deponent is informed and believes, come to his hotel and took board at deponent is informed better field to detail her, or exercise any influence or control over her person or actions. That said Emily J. Blount hat uswed is deponent? house of her own free with as a boarder simply, and is not such an extension of the liberty in any manuser by this coponent and is not now one over has been in the care, custody or courtol, nor subject to the power or will of this deponent in any manuser whatever. JOHN HUNCKE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, July 9, 1858.

We H. HERNENOVER, J. P.

Mr. Rarsom-We shall be prepared to controvert this answer at such time as the Court may fix for a hearing. We shall be able to show such a state of fects as will convince the Court that Mr. Huncke bee custody of these persons, and could produce them here without any difficulty at all. Perhaps it is not necessary to state now what we expect to prove in this mat-ter; but it is one of those cases in which the Court will look into all the circumstances of the case before de ciding. We now ask only that as early a day as possible may be fixed for the hearing. We will at little time to draw the traverse to the return. With regard to the other matter, I suppose we could not now proceed against De Riviere for contempt, as it does not appear that he has ever received the writ. I therefore ask that the time for the return of the writ be extended atil Menday morning at 9 o'clock.

The extension of the writ was granted, and the whole matter was postponed until Monday morning. Up to 10 o'clock last evening, nothing had been

heard of the fugitive. The following is a succinct account of De Riviere's

introduction to the family of Col. Blount gleaned from authentic sources:

authentic sources:

Some time in the early part of March, 1858, "Capt de" Riviere made his appearance in Mobile as a Crimean hero. He was introduced to the family of Col. Bleunt at the house of a lady friend in Mobile, and shortly afterward Col. Blount, who is a lawyer, went to attend the sitting of the Supreme Court at Montgomery. During his absence De Riviere's difficulty with Capt. Maury occurred, and the duel was fought at 5 o'clock on a Sunday evening.

On Sunday morning, the same day, Mr. Blount being obsent, and on his way at the time from Montgomery to Mobile, De Riviere called at his house and asked to see to see Mrs. Blount. He was shown into the parlor, where Mrs. Blount. He was shown into the parlor, where Mrs. Blount soon met him. He then told her that he was going to fight a duel with Capt. Maury at 5 o'clock, that afternoon, and he had a request to prefer to her, which was, that if he should be killed in the duel, she would see that his body was intered according to the rites of the Roman Cacholic Church.

interred according to the rites of the Roman Catholie Church.

He added: "It may seem strange that I should prefer such a request to you, a perfect stranger, and it is necessary that I should explain it. I am not what I seem, plain Capt. de Kiviere, but the Count de Kiviera, a nobleman of France. I have large estates and revenues; but I heard within a few days that my steward has collected all the revenues due me, beside coercing six menths test in advance from my tenants, under threat of ejection; that he has destroyed the title deeds to my property, and abreonded from France. In consequence, I am without money. I have had the good fortune to save the life of the Emperor three several times from secret assassination, but my services in so saving him are known only to myself, the Emperor, and three of his ministers. I have distinguished myself in the Crimen, as one of the leaders of a forlorn hope, and you have seen the medals, orders and decorations that have been conferred on me therefor. I have carried the gratitude of the Emperor. In consequence of my infirm health caused by injuries and exposures in the Crimea, "he Emperor regards me consequence of my infirm health caused by and exposures in the Crimea, the Emperor reg as his friend and protege, and has granted a

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, having been placed on the "retired list" by the late House of Representatives, publishes a circular to his late constituents, in which he smounces his willingness to deservice as a private in the ranks of the Asti-Legender of the A

ervice as a private in the ranks of the Asti-Lecompten party, or accept the position of standard
bearer. The circular concludes as follows:

"When the Anti-Lecompton people of the District open their
campaign. I will, if sitve, be in the field! Personal interests, if not
the superior qualifications and claims of others to the
bases which I have been permitted to enjoy, suggest that I eleval acter
which I have been permitted to enjoy, suggest that I eleval acter
which I have been permitted to enjoy, suggest that I eleval acter
which I have been permitted to enjoy, suggest that I eleval acter
which I have been permitted to enjoy, suggest that I eleval acter
as a private in their ranks rather than as a standard house. The
position however, which I must occupy in the coming condict,
is left exit ely in them.

"Hamilton, July 1, 1852."